Four males and 2 females, Jefferson, N. C., mid Sept., 1912, C. R. Metcalf; among which a holotype male and allotype female have been designated.

This species agrees very well with the description of *B. scita* Walker (based on a female from Nova Scotia) so far as it goes, but the writer would rather risk making a synonym than a misidentification.

The species has some similarity to *B. femoratus* Wied but the legs are differently colored, and the wings yellowish fumose in both sexes, whereas in *femoratus* the wings are blackish fumose in the females and nearly hyaline in the males.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SERPHOID PARASITE (HYMEN.).

By Robert Fouts.

The National Museum has recently received from Mr. C. F. W. Muesebeck, Specialist in Parasitic Hymenoptera at Melrose Highlands, Massachusetts, specimens of a new species of Platygasterid recorded as having been reared from the clover seed midge, *Dasyneura leguminicola* Lintner. The preparation of a paper by Mr. L. P. Wehrle on the biology of *Dasyneura* makes it desirable to have a name for the parasite. The following one is suggested.

Inostemma leguminicolae, new species.

Female.—Length 1.3 mm. Robust; head a little less than twice as wide as long, as wide as the thorax, finely reticulate, of a scaly appearance; vertex rounded; lateral ocelli nearer to the eye margin than to the lateral ocellus; occiput without an impression, not separated from the vertex by a carina or ridge; frons above with a shallow longitudinal groove; antennae .577 mm. long, not especially thick (Fig. 1.); thoracic ratio: length 21, width 18, height 15; thorax

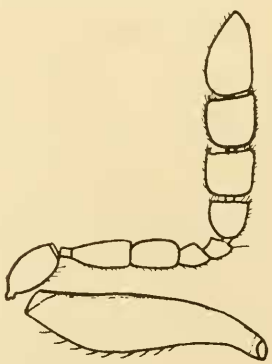

Fig. 1. *Inostemma leguminicolae* Fouts; antenna of female paratype.

shagreened, more strongly so on the pronotum and scutellum; notauli distinct not very deep; median lobe of mesonotum shallowly concave, shining, aciculate posteriorly; scutellum wider than long, depressed, scaly laterally, with a broad concavity posteriorly; abdomen one and one-half times as long as the thorax, .711 mm. long, twice as long as wide, distinctly but only very slightly, narrower than the thorax, acute apically; horn of first tergite regularly curved, perfectly cylindrical throughout, scaly, longitudinally aciculate laterally near the apex, its tip extending forward as far as the anterior margin of the pronotum; second tergite as wide as long, two-thirds as wide at base as at apex, polished, its surface posteriorly covered by very faint aciculae; broad basal fovea not sculptured; area at the sides of the basal fovea striate, the striae becoming very faint posteriorly; tergites three to five very finely reticulate, broadly transverse, diminishing in length posteriorly, each with its posterior margin polished; sixth tergite triangular, pointed apically, as wide as long, about as long as the two segments preceding, shagreened, rather thickly covered with short white hairs; the last four segments united three-fourths as long as the second is wide, becoming regularly narrower distad; wings hyaline, the anterior pair with a narrow marginal fringe, the posterior pair with a wider one; anterior wings 1.0 mm. in length. Black; apices of anterior tibiae yellowish-brown; all tarsi, except the last joint of each, brown.

Type-locality.—Ithaca, New York.

Type.—Cat. No. 25265, U. S. N. M. One paratype in the author's collection.

Host.—Dasyneura leguminicola Lintner.

Described from three female specimens reared by Mr. L. P. Wehrle. The dates of emergence are: September 17, 1920, (type) July 26, 1921, and January 2, 1922.

This is the second Platygasterid species known to be parasitic on the clover seed midge. *Platygaster leguminicolae* Fouts (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., vol. 22, 1920, p. 69) has quite a distribution, having been collected in Oregon and New York.

AN EULOPHID PARASITE OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM MIDGE (HYMENOPTERA, CHALCIDOIDEA).

By A. B. Gahan.

The following described parasite can not be connected with any published description and is believed to be new. Since Mr. C. C. Hamilton from whom the specimens were received contemplates treating of the species in a paper dealing with the host insect at an early date, advantage is taken of this opportunity to describe it and make the name available for his use.

Tetrastichus diarthronomyiae, new species.

Belongs to the group having a distinct median groove on the mesoscutum and a single erect bristle on the dorsal side of the submarginal vein. Antennae with apparently four ring-joints, three funicle joints and a three-jointed club.